(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2108.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1787.

LONDON, *March 6.*

LETTERS from Mogadore, of a recent date, give a brilliant account of the favourable reception which Thomas Barclay, Esq; the American envoy to the emperor of Morocco, has met with from that monarch. His excellency's purpose is to conclude a treaty of amity between his African majesty and the infant states of America. Strongly recommended by the kings of France and Spain.

A correspondent says, that the spring mentioned to have lately been discovered in Virginia, which takes fire by snapping powder over it in the pan of a pistol, is not the only one which has been discovered to possess so very remarkable a property.—At Tremoulac, in France, is a rivulet which is inflammable, and may be easily set on fire. This discovery was made by a poacher who went to steal craw-fish, with a torch made of twisted straw, the better to find the holes they lay in. Whilst he walked on a level bed of gravel, the surface of the water never catched fire, but when he came to any uneven part, or where there were holes, he was much surprised to see the water inflamed even so much as to set his shirt on fire.

Abbe d'Aleme repeated the experiment several times, and he always found it to succeed. He thought it so curious a phænomenon that he communicated it to the Paris academy in 1741, and they looked upon it as worthy an insertion in their memoirs of that year.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, February 26.

"The bason, and the fortifications of this port, have lately been reviewed, by the commissaries appointed by the French court, who have been some time covered by that secrecy, which distinguishes the political conduct of the French administrations. Nevertheless, some of the commanders of the smuggling vessels from England, have discovered the intention, and one of them in particular, has a very accurate account of all the proceedings; which he intends to communicate to the British ministry.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: I am happy to inform you, that the largest of the galleys belonging to the dey of Algiers, which has a long time infested these seas, and was so daring as to cruise close to the mouth of our harbour, is at length taken after a severe contest, by a Maltese man of war, and is brought in here; the slaughter on both sides is great, and the hulls of both vessels are much shattered; the captain of the Maltese and most of his officers are wounded; the Algerine captain and the two next officers in command were killed or wounded; there is on board the galley a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ships of different nations, and a large sum of Portugal money.

April 5. A person of the name of Leorier de l'Isle, has lately invented a method of manufacturing paper from the bark of trees, and from other parts of vegetables. This sort of paper is particularly well suited for the hangings of rooms. It comes cheaper than that made of rags, and will bear to be figured very well. Besides this, the same artist has been able to make a finer sort of paper from the same materials. Some produced from the plant called mashmallow has borne the impression of letters. Specimens of printing upon this vegetable have been published in a small volume in 12 mo. The royal academy of sciences here appointed a committee to examine into the invention, who have published a favourable report of it.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, March 29.

"A new colony is going to be planted in the island of Naarse, which was lately ceded to his imperial majesty by the states general. Its vicinity to the canals, and the many little ports with which it abounds, make it peculiarly pointed out for fishermen, many of whom are going thither with their families; the government exempting them from all taxes whatever for 7 years, in order that it may the sooner be made populous."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23.

"The states of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their usual assembly, deliberated on the tumult which took place and still continues at Hoorn, in North Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is absolutely forgotten there. The troops sent there by their noble and great mightinesses to restore order, found the gates shut: they have been threatened with violence and been obliged to fall back to Alkemar, until the states shall have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the question at one blow in favour of the prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town, as was intended; but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and an indignation too active to stop there, respecting what had passed. The Brille and Hoorn, by throwing off the mask and bidding defiance in some measure to all the members of the sovereign assembly, are not strong enough by themselves to avoid the rigorous researches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing is to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who set to work the subaltern agents of those kinds of scenes, are hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is in reality the true critical moment, the states must either triumph now, or the prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority. Thus we find ourselves at the eve of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other."

A Parisian, who was in London when the prince of Wales retired, willing to turn the incident to his own advantage, laid out his whole fortune, consisting of 100 guineas, in the purchase of cloaths at sale-shops, which he conveyed to Paris, where he gave public notice, that the prince having been obliged to sell the greatest part of his wardrobe, he had bought it, and offered it to sale to his countrymen. The bait was greedily swallowed, and he disposed of his whole stock, in a very short time, at a profit of 300 per cent.

By letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of November, we learn, that on that day the cannon at the gates of the Seraglio were fired, to announce the melancholy news of the death of the beloved sultan and sovereign Abdul Hamid, sincerely regretted by the whole empire, for the care and regard he had to his subjects in general, and for the mildness with which his reign has been distinguished. His highness never enjoyed a good state of health, owing to a violent disorder in his stomach, which often attacked him. He has left behind him 1200 favourites whom he particularly distinguished, exclusive of the sultanas and the prince Selim, who is presumptive heir to the throne.

A letter from an English gentleman at Madeira has the following article:—The captain of an American vessel, who is arrived here from Bolton, has given us the most pleasing piece of intelligence we have had for some years. He says, that he was chaled by two large Algerine gallies for some time; that they fired several shots at him to bring him to; that he certainly should have been taken, had they not met with the following accident:—Being eager to seize their prey, they crowded all the sail they could, and also made use of their oars; when, in their hurry, they run upon a rock, and soon went to pieces, and both crews were drowned. These two gallies had taken up their station off here, to intercept all vessels that were bound hither. This piece of intelligence gave great joy to all ranks of people. Several of their bodies have been thrown on shore, which were buried in the sands, after being stripped of their ornaments.

The dey of Algiers had declared to the consul of Denmark, that as ships belonging to powers at war with that regency navigate under Danish colours and Danish passports, he has resolved henceforward to take and seize all Hamburgh, Danish, and Lubeck, and other ships whatever, that shall be found under Danish colours, and that they shall be declared legal prizes, and that this notice be understood by the said consul once for ever.

CHESTER, *(England) February 27.*

The following awful and striking circumstance happened lately in the county of Hertford: About three weeks since a man waited upon a magistrate in the vicinity of Hitchen, and informed him, that upon the preceding Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a young gentleman of Hitchen, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but not finding any thing therein, suffered him to depart. The magistrate, astonished at this piece of intelligence, dispatched a messenger to the young gentleman, ordered him to appear immediately before him, and answer to the complaint lodged against him. The youth instantly obeyed the summons, accompanied by his guardian and intimate friend. Upon their arrival at the seat of justice, the accused and the accuser were confronted, when the magistrate hinted to the man, he was fearful he had made the charge with no other view than of extorting a sum of money from the young gentleman, and bid him, if that was the case, to take care how he proceeded in the business, cautioning him, in the most earnest and pathetic manner, to beware of the dreadful train of destructive consequences attending perjury; but all his arguments were vain, for he was too old a disciple in the school of vice, to be diverted from his purpose, by any advice that could be given him; he insisted upon making oath to what he had advanced, which at last was administered unto him, and the business was fully entered upon, when the young gentleman's innocence was manifestly proved, he having, by the most incontrovertible evidence clearly established an alibi. Upon this, the magistrate dismissed the parties, having first obtained a promise from the young gentleman's guardians, that they would indict the man for perjury at the next assizes for the county. The infamous wretch finding his infernal intention thus frustrated, returned home much chagrined, and meeting soon afterwards with one of his neighbours, he declared to him, that he had not sworn to any thing but facts, and called God to witness the same, in the most solemn manner, and wished, if it was not as he had asserted, that his jaws might be locked, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, when—terrible to relate!—(Listen, ye sons of impiety, while the horrid tale is told; ye who affect to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being, and scoff at his judgments)—his jaws were instantly arrested, the use of speach denied him for ever, and after lingering near a fortnight in great agonies, he expired, his flesh literally rotting upon his bones.

DUBLIN, *March 22.*

The quantity not the value of the manufactured goods shipped for America, so much exceeds our importation of goods from that part of the world as to give us decided advantage in our trade with the United States, to a great amount; the balance of which can only be paid in bullion; how necessary then would a mint be to the merchants of Ireland for the disposal of this bullion, instead of being under the necessity of sending it to England, at the manifest loss of insurance, commission, &c.

Mr. M'Nimine, principal of the marine school, has constructed a vessel which can be worked upon land, and by which a boy will know how to navigate a ship as well as if he had been at sea. The model of this and the method of working it, has been much approved of by the Dublin society, the members of the marine society, and by many naval commanders; as by this ingenious contrivance a boy may be an experienced navigator without ever being on board a ship; indeed, a scholar of M'Nimine's shall be able to give instructions to many veteran masters of merchant-men, some of whom know as much about "boxing the compass," as a certain learned prelate did of the dispositions of the two great bodies of dissenters—the Presbyterians of the North and the Roman Catholics of the South.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) April 7.*

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 15.

"There is now no doubt of this being immediately established a free port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admission of vessels of any size and description, with every species of produce from all countries, to sell or barter at this market. It is said, that almost the only restrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from settling in any of these islands, unless naturalized; that no manufactured goods other than those of Great Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they must be imported in British vessels belonging to British subjects, from Britain or Ireland.

The French are so very rigid with their new allies the Americans, that they exact a tax from their vessels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux Cayes a few weeks ago, sent her boat on shore for intelligence, and was obliged 'ere she was suffered to depart, to deposit seventy-four dollars by way of port fees.

At the French West-India islands, the American vessels, as soon as they enter, are considered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry, being so insignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the sale of the vessel.

A most extraordinary lusus naturæ was produced on Saturday last, in this town.—It was a chicken hatched in the yard of Isaac Feurtado, Esq; (which existed only a few minutes after it was liberated from the shell,) with a double body, four wings, four legs, and two vents—all formed in the most complete and perfect manner. Mr. Feurtado, employed a gentleman of the faculty to take out the viscera and entrails of this prodigy; who discovered a double heart, &c &c. It is now preserved in spirits, and is in the possession of Mr. Feurtado, who means to present it to the royal society.

BOSTON, *May* 18.

On Monday evening an expreſs arrived in town from the county of Berkſhire, with letters for his excellency the governor, and the hon. general Lincoln, from ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction in that county, which, we are informed, contain accounts of the rebels to the amount of 7 or 800, being collected in the ſtate of Vermont, in the vicinity of this commonwealth; and that it was given out by them, that they intended, in the courſe of the preſent week, to make incurſions into ſeveral parts of this ſtate, and to kill, plunder, burn and deſtroy, whatever comes in their way:—That Shays, Day, Parſons, &c. had been ſeen at Crown-Point, on their way to join them: That the town of Sharon in Connecticut had turned out a company of men, properly officered for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the rebels;—and that the militia in Berkſhire county had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to oppoſe the inroads of theſe daring and infatuated men.

Yeſterday the honourable major-general Lincoln left this town on his way to the weſtern counties.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, dated May 15.

"Our friends in this county do not reliſh the pardons granted to the traitors who were lately ſentenced to the halter by the ſupreme court. I laſt week ſaw one of thoſe miſcreants, who notwithſtanding this act of grace in his favour, is as inveterate an inſurgent as ever, and would willingly ſacrifice the men who have given him his life—he has had the audacity publicly to ſay, that if government DARED to have hung him, he was ſure they would, and that he had nothing to thank them for. This indeed is the language of many of the rebels, who, ſince the movements of their brethren in iniquity in Vermont, grow more ſaucy than ever. I hope however the events of the 24th inſtant will convince them that vigour, energy and conſiſtency, are characteriſtic of the preſent ſupreme executive—and that as they have the power ſo they have the will, to cruſh a daring inſurrection, by the example of a number of its fomenters.

"A gentleman from the northward informs me, that ſome of the rebel leaders in Vermont are enliſting men for the ſervice of the king of England; they are to ſerve three months, are promiſed 18*s.* bounty, and 40*s.* per month. He actually ſaw ſeveral enliſting papers, with a number of names on each. This may be depended on."

PROVIDENCE, *May* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman employed in the ſurveying department in the weſtern country, Fort-Pitt, April 19. 1787.

"There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear friendly, and we have no accounts of any hoſtilities having been committed by the Indians this ſpring; ſo that we do not apprehend any great danger in ſurveying.

"I have kept an account of the flat-bottomed boats that I have ſeen paſs down the river, bound to Kentuckey, ſince the firſt of March, and have got down upwards of fifty, ſome of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children."

LITCHFIELD, *(Connecticut) May* 21.

Laſt Thurſday evening arrived in this town from Hartford, colonel Samuel Canfield, and Uriah Tracy Eſquire, with orders from the general aſſembly to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a ſtop to the inſurrections that appeared to be raiſing in that town. The ſame evening they ſet off, accompanied by the ſheriff and one of his deputies, and arrived at Sharon about day-break; and ſoon arreſted five perſons, who were ſuppoſed to be the principal actors and abettors in the inſurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurlbut, Dr. Jonah Barns, William Mitchell, (who was ſaid to act as their captain) Hezekiah Friſbie, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns who was permitted to remain on account of illneſs) were conducted to, and ſafely lodged in, our goal, on Saturday laſt, in order for examination.—It is hoped this early and ſpirited exertion of our aſſembly, will prevent any further diſturbance in that town. Much praiſe is due to the gentlemen employed on this occaſion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

NEW-YORK, *May* 23.

Since our laſt have arrived ſeveral European veſſels, by which we have received advices to the 6th ultimo, of which the following is an ABSTRACT, viz.——That in ſeveral of the cities and villages of the province of Holland, people are extremely buſy in procuring ſignatures to memorials to be preſented to the ſtates for engaging the nobles and great powers to attend to the requiſitions of the citizens of Hueſden; one of theſe papers is ſigned by 2000 inhabitants of Amſterdam.—That, according to public rumour, Hoorn continues in the utmoſt agitation.—That the greateſt ferment prevails in Zealand, the ſtates of which province lately reſolved, to inveſtigate the cauſe of the civil diſſentions that now ſo unhappily prevail.—That the elector of Hanover, who lately repeated his demand for 180,000 rials from the comte of Schaumburg, was on the point of taking poſſeſſion of the town of Hagenburg, and two regiments, deſtined for this ſervice, were actually on their march, when the landgrave of Heſſe paid the debt, and the Hanoverian troops returned in conſequence.—That it is ſaid, if the differences which ſubſiſted between the ſtates of Amersfort and Utrecht, are not ſoon accommodated, the towns of Utrecht and Moulort will unite and incorporate themſelves with the province of Holland.—That M. d'Expilly has experienced the moſt contemptuous treatment from the dey of Algiers, who will neither ſee nor hear him, and will not ſo much as grant him a paſſport to the dey of Maſcara, with whom he was to have concluded a convention.—That a ſmall Turkiſh fleet is now in the Black Sea, to obſerve the affairs of Cherſon;—Sicily is alſo preparing a conſiderable fleet; the Venetian fleet, on their return from Suza, are to anchor at Malta, and afterwards bear to the Archipelago. The Auſtrian troops were to march to Galicia in Moldavia, in the courſe of a month.—That his grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland has given the royal aſſent to the bill for eſtabliſhing a commercial treaty between the moſt chriſtian king and his Britannic majeſty. That the claims of the inhabitants of St. Euſtatius were finally argued before his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council on the 1ſt ultimo; and, counſel being heard on both ſides, it was decreed, that lord Rodney and general Vaughan are to refund the money to the ſaid claimants.

Loss of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

[*From the Norfolk and Portſmouth Journal, of May* 16.]

On the evening of the 9th inſt. the packet Joſeph and Peggy, (owned and commanded by the truly reſpectable character captain Joſeph White) from New-York, bound to this port, was unfortunately loſt on a reef of rocks near Smith-Iſland. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the captain could take no obſervation from the hazineſs of the weather, and it blowing a ſevere gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, ſounding 3 to 4 fathom water, when the veſſel ſtruck upon the abovementioned reef of rocks. The captain, crew, and one woman paſſenger, clung to the ſhrowds, and in this perilous ſituation remained till next morning, when they fortunately reached the ſhore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the veſſel went to pieces.—— Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the ſympathiſing tear lament the affecting ſituation of the unhappy ſufferers—but worſe remains behind.—On their landing, the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men, ſurpaſſed the reception they met with from the raging elements, who, in place of rendering every aſſiſtance in their power, accumulated their diſtreſs by plundering them of what few articles they ſaved, and at the very time the ocean, as it were pitied the ſufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, ſo acceptable at this juncture, for the monſters, inſenſible to every tie of nature and compaſſion, forcibly ſeized them, and left theſe children of misfortune to ſhift for themſelves. The boors of Cornwall would have bluſhed at ſuch behaviour.

Yeſterday accounts were received, that part of the wreck was driven on ſhore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick, Eſq; and his domeſtics, had uſed every exertion to ſave what was poſſible. The contraſt of the plunderers and our good *Samaritan* is very ſtriking

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 26.

Journal of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Saturday, April 21, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the board of treaſury be, and they are hereby authoriſed to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal ſtandard, agreeably to the propoſition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for, be not leſs than fifteen per cent. that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inſpection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States.

That the obligations to be given, for the payment of the copper coin to be delivered under ſuch contract, be redeemable within twenty years after the date thereof, that they bear an intereſt not exceeding ſix per cent. per annum, and that the principal and intereſt accruing thereon, be payable within the United States. That the whole of the aforeſaid loan ſhall be ſacredly appropriated and applied to the reduction of the domeſtic debt of the United States, and the premium thereon towards the payment of the intereſt of the foreign debt.

The adminiſtration of the French Weſt-India iſlands, finding that the indulgence they have ſhewn to ſome captains of veſſels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take paſſports from his majeſty's conſuls, vice-conſuls, or agents, has given occaſion to many to conſider as a uſeleſs formality that which the orders of the court have made an expreſs condition for the admittance of the ſaid veſſels into the French colonies: they have given poſitive directions to the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes in the ſaid iſlands, to refuſe admittance, after the 15th of April laſt, to every veſſel not ſupplied with a paſſport.

As the above intelligence is intereſting to merchants and captains in the Weſt-India trade, the ſeveral Printers are requeſted to publiſh it in their papers.

New-York, 22d May, 1787.

The following letter from Dr. Lobb may poſſibly benefit the public, if generally known:

MANY years ago (when I lived at Yoevil, in Somerſetſhire) my advice was deſired for a poor man's child, a boy about eight or nine years of age, one of whoſe legs was contracted more than when a man is ſitting in a chair: he could not ſtretch it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I preſcribed a laxative lineament, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no ſervice.

The probable conſequences of this poor boy's living without the uſe of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was conſidering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their lamb and kid ſkins (which were dry, ſtiff and hard) to be ſoft and ſupple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquid made with the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reaſoned thus with myſelf, viz. Since this egg-liquor is ſo efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, veſſels and membranes (by art made ſtiff, dry and hard) why may it not be as effectual when ſufficiently applied to living animal fibres, veſſels and membranes, in a ſtate of contraction? And I reſolved to try its efficacy in the caſe of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and by this means he eaſily recovered the uſe of his leg.

This egg-liquor I adviſed to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a ſpoon to the greateſt thinneſs; then, by a ſpoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold or milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have ſince adviſed in like caſes, and with like happy ſucceſs; and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the ſame advantage from it in ſuch caſes.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALGIERS.

We learn from Malaga, that a *ſettee* of three maſts had arrived there about the 6th of January laſt from Algiers; the captain of which, Robert Norrie, reported that he had frequently been in company with the *American ſlaves*—that the captains lodge with a Genoeſe watch-maker, and have a table to themſelves, though a ſmall iron ring is fixed on one of their legs to denote that they are held in ſlavery. The ſailors have been taught, and are obliged to work at the various trades of carpenter, joiner, blackſmith, ſtone-maſon, and ſail-maker, from 6 o'clock in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermiſſion, except half an hour that is allowed them at dinner-time—each man's allowance per day, is two ſmall loaves of bread, which weigh 15 ounces. The Spaniſh conſul, from a principle of humanity, pays to each man alſo, 4d ſterling per day.—A common rug or blanket is given them to wrap themſelves up in when they go to reſt—but they are in daily expectation of being relieved by their countrymen. When favours are to be granted, preference is given to the Americans by the general of marine, or the general who commands all the ſlaves, and who is in the character of ſecretary of ſlaves. The boys act as ſervants and waiters to the *dey*, and are cloathed in his livery. The captains are paroled by the Spaniſh conſul, who, in caſe of an eſcape, has generouſly bound himſelf in the penalty of £. 560 ſterling.

The following account of their treatment, together with a liſt of the names of the American ſlaves at Algiers, were communicated at Malaga by *Johan Lagerholm*, in the month of September, 1786.—[This Lagerholm, it ſeems, was mate of the brig Betſey, captain Irvin, of this port, taken in October, 1784, by a cruiſer belonging to the emperor of Morocco, and cleared by the Swediſh ambaſſador on the firſt of July, 1785, and now commands a veſſel in the Mediterranean, manned with *Algerines*, and partly owned by a merchant in Gibraltar.]

The captains live in a French houſe, and are well uſed—the people work very hard, and remain at nights in a houſe, prepared for them and all other ſlaves, which is well guarded. The latter wear an iron ring about their leg--the former are well cloathed, and wear likewiſe an iron about their legs, but much ſmaller than the others.

The ſhip Dolphin of Philadelphia was taken by an Algerine cruiſer, on the 3d July, 1786, and the crew carried into ſlavery on the 14th of the ſame month.

Richard O'Brian, maſter,
Andrew Montgomery, mate,
Charles Caldwell—carpenter,
Six foremaſt men and a boy.

Paſſengers on board the above ſhip,
Captain Iſaiah Coffin,
William Paterſon, a cooper,
—— Milley—a ſailor,
James Hull, a boy.

Taken on board the ſchooner Maria of Boſton—
Iſaac Stephens, maſter,
Alexander Foreſight, mate.
Four men before the maſt, whoſe names are not recollected.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 31.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Hanbury, captain Dennes, from London.

"ON the first day of June, instant, Mrs. MARGARET STONE, wife of the honourable Thomas Stone, departed this life.

"This lady was blessed with a mind formed to diffuse serenity and happiness through the sphere in which she moved—She possessed in her heart, and exercised through life, every female virtue that acquires and preserves the esteem and friendship of acquaintances, the tenderest attachment of relations, and ensures everlasting happiness.

"The review of a life unblemished, and the prospect of future bliss, enabled her to bear a long and painful illness with exemplary meekness and patience, and to meet the approaches of dissolution with perfect serenity and resignation.

"The feelings of her nearest relations upon this melancholy event, can only be conceived by those who have met the greatest misfortunes with the most anguishing sensibilities.——

"She taught us how to live; and O too high
"The price for knowledge, taught us how to die!

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR,

AFTER the resolution of the general assembly, which originated in the senate in June, 1783, after the act of assembly which passed in November session, 1784, after the depositions of so many men of integrity, after Mr. Hollyday's application in 1785, to set aside his purchases in Nanticoke manor, and after the governors pointed dissent in council to your being allowed double commission on the said sales; I say, after all these concurring evidences which have been brought against you, to expect that your bare word should weigh down such powerful testimony, is folly in the extreme, and no unprejudiced man, who has considered the dispute between us, can entertain the least doubt of the propriety of the intendant's declaring those sales void.

You have observed, "that I had attempted to prove, that lot No. 5 was not purchased by Dr. Wheeland. That you had asserted it was, and referred to the *original* sale lodged in the auditor's office, and which you say I had often seen and had in my possession," you have also inserted a certificate from the auditor-general, "that it appeared by the *original* sale in his office, that William Wheeland was the whole and sole purchaser of lot No 5 of said manor." I not only asserted, but proved from your sale book and leger returned to me; from the treasurer's certificates inserted in my last publication, and also from the surveyors plot, wherein Mr Shaw's part of lot No. 5 is laid off distinct from doctor Wheeland's, and therefore that Mr. Shaw purchased a part of that lot. If the original sales lodged in the auditor's office, and referred to by him, be different from those referred to by me, as I neither saw or ever heard of such sales before your last publication, (and I call upon you to prove that I did) it was impossible for me to receive any light from them; but if they be the same as returned to me, I am bold to say, that the commissioners entries in said books were exactly stated by me, and to which statements you have not made the smallest objection, and therefore they must be considered as conclusive evidence against you. That I saw an old proprietary plot, (not the last one made by Mr. Haskins, for the revenue office) and a plot made by Mr. Barrow in consequence of your sales is admitted. But if I had also seen those that you delivered Mr. Callahan, after our dispute began, they would only have served as corroborating proofs to me that the sales ought to have been set aside.

You assert, that "you had examined separately "the particular instances in which a commission had "been charged on resales ordered by me, and that "you had proved, by arguments founded on facts, "and the immutable principles of justice, that you "had not charged it in any instance where it was "not due." I have asserted and proved to demonstration, that you were not entitled to double commission in any one instance where charged and referred to by me; and of this opinion was also his excellency the governor, as may appear by his dissent filed in council, and published by me. The instance, mentioned in my last address to you, of Mr. Long's purchases, to the amount of £. 12,294 10 of the Principio company's property, and which through commissioners neglecting to take bonds at the time of sale, (or on refusal to have resold the property) the state lost £. 6,756 7 6, was so striking that you have not particularly replied to it. The commission charged on the first sales amount to £. 307 7 3, and on the second to £. 139 9 0. But although Mr. Long could not give security for the purchase money, and therefore the sale agreeably to law declared void;—yet by your rule, founded upon the *immutable principles of justice*, you charged the state, and received from the treasurer the above sums.

The treasurer's certificate printed in the last Maryland Gazette, is by no means satisfactory, or to the purpose for which it was inserted, because you were positively directed by laws to lay off the lands before they were sold. Had you acted agreeably to their direction, there would not have been any blanks to have filled up in bonds.

The committee of which the honourable Mr. Hall was chairman, had its information from the treasurer, and if more bonds were then (to wit, January, 1783) lodged for black and continental state money than were reported, the treasurer was to blame for not informing the committee of them, more especially as the bonds taken for black money, were pledged to the holders of that money, and subject to be taken out of the office by them.

I know the treasurer has said, that one of the commissioners some time in the year 1782, lodged a bundle of papers in the treasury, said to contain bonds, and which were not opened until October 1784, and then by you. But the deputy-treasurer has likewise said, that he never considered the delivery of a bundle of papers in the manner those were as a payment into the treasury, nor could the commissioners; because, if they had, they certainly would have taken the treasurer's receipt for them.

In 1785, the treasurer certified that Mr. Archibald Buchanan's bonds for more than £. 4000, and dated February 1782, were not paid into the treasury till October 1784—yet these also were said to have been in the bundle above-mentioned ——You and your threats are of little consequence to

D. A. N. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

Baltimore-town, May 28, 1787.

To a LADY, whose greatest *Pleasure* is that of giving *Pain*.

WHY, pretty prattler, did indulgent Heav'n
With pow'r of speech create the fair?
Think you to *please*,
Or man to *tease*,
He did the *nimble* instrument prepare?

If first—in you alas! Capricious maid,
Far wide the mandate miss'd its aim,
The *wasp* you play
From day to day,
And envious *sting* that worth you should not blame.

Back to yourself revert your thought,
And 'ere you *scatter poison* round,
Take special care,
No *blots* appear,
Or blemish on yourself be found;
Else will the *venom* which on all you show'r,
On *your own head* in streams more rapid pour.

Annapolis, June 6, 1787.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

Carriage Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has supplied himself with a very valuable parcel of timber of the best kind, and every thing suitable for carrying on the carriage making business in all its various branches; and from his due attention to his business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all those who favour him with their commands.

P. S. He also carries on the Blacksmith's business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court for a commission to prove the bounds of his land called York, and a tract called Read's Folley, adjoining the Addition to Brook's Discovery, on the Rich Lands, in Frederick county.

NICHOLAS LINN.

Annapolis, June 7, 1787.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaistering in all its various branches executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to. Store goods or country produce will be taken in part payment.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchase Final Settlements of any kind, may be supplied on reasonable terms. Credit will be given on approved security. Letters addressed to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

HUGH PATTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench,
With a Male Child in arms. Inquire
of the Printers.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

May 7, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray by Philip Pearce, an iron grey MARE colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, neither docked nor branded, and appears to be about three or four years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1,386.
2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6,596.
2,	11,797.
3,	14,482.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4,574.
2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commissioners.

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of Assembly, for establishing an Insurance Fire Company in Baltimore-town, that the subscription is full, and that the 2d Monday in July next, at the court-house, is the day and place appointed for choosing of Directors or Trustees of the said company, of which all persons interested are to take notice.

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 26, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, the 10th day of April, a Negro fellow, about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made and of a black complexion, named LUKE he had the end of his right thumb shot off, is round faced and turns out his toes in walking; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by

LEVI GANT.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a small star in his forehead. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of June, for ready money,

A GRAY Mare, whose sire was Old Badger, 7-8 blood d; and three Filly's, one from colonel Lloyd's Traveller, one from Young Badger, the other from a horse belonging to Mr. William Thomas, of the Othello breed; their dam was from a full-blooded horse in Virginia, called Hector.—Also, 1-2 dozen of mahogany chairs, a handsome chest of mohagany drawers, with a cabinet in the upper drawer with ten drawers in it; a neat mahogany Pembrooke table, and several other articles.

2 WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787

JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE, Captain ANDREWS, from London,

AN assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the present season, amongst which are, elegant sets of glass and earthen ware, mahogany furniture, &c. &c. To be sold on reasonable terms for ready cash or tobacco only.

2 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

EVERY, person attached to the interest of America, will admit that the establishing manufactures therein will greatly promote its welfare, and as the subscriber is desirous of contributing his mite for so laudable a purpose, he hereby informs the public, that he has and means to continue to carry on the brushmaking business in all its branches, and to enable him to accomplish his endeavours, he requests those who have it in their power to save all the hog's bristles they can, and he will appoint persons in every town and county to receive such bristles as shall be brought to them, and to give the highest price for the same, and although the article may not appear of consequence to some, yet he can assure the public, that many hundred pounds are exported in specie annually to Great-Britain in payment for said article, therefore hopes that every true lover of his country will use his endeavours to enable him to save at least his proportion of the said manufacture for the benefit of himself in particular, and America at large. (3w)

2 JOHN FISHER.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling the accounts of the secret and commercial Commitees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furnished by the respective parties, will enable them to proceed in that business; it has become necessary, to adopt immediate measures for closing these transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required, to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, process will be commenced against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
2 ARTHUR LEE,

May 19, 1787.

To be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, on the premises, for cash, or short credit on bond and interest with approved security, if required,

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another Iiams's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladensburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 203¾ acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

3X EDWARD STEWART.

April 12, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray by Charles Walker Benney, living in Talbot county, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to have been seven years old last spring, has no brand or flesh mark except a star in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take him away.

3X

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers. 9

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of dress. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

5 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

9 D. MAGRUDER.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, consisting of oak, chesnut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates. w 6

3 JOHN LUCAS.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse. 3

May 15, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack-river, all the shares in the company, on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in Virginia, at the court-house in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

3X By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is		100 dollars.
1 do.	52 do.	52 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes.		1000 do.
500 tickets at 2 dol. each		1000 do.

The subscriber having altered the scheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the prizes delivered as soon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the subscriber, at his store, in Church-street, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the store, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn against the number of his ticket. 4

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me, 13 W. G.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

10X JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reason to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

21 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many, to send mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorised to declare that these jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the season (which now suits them best) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to send more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

3 JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaistering executed in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

3X FREDERICK KRAMER.

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